

Aug 30th, 11:30 AM - 11:45 AM

Repeated applications of Callisto and Devrinol on newly planted cranberry vines

Hilary A. Sandler

University of Massachusetts - Amherst, hsandler@umass.edu

Katherine Ghantous

UMass Amherst - Cranberry Station, kghantou@umass.edu

Krystal DeMoranville

University of Massachusetts - Amherst, krystald@umass.edu

Follow this and additional works at: <https://scholarworks.umass.edu/nacrew>

 Part of the [Agriculture Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Sandler, Hilary A.; Ghantous, Katherine; and DeMoranville, Krystal, "Repeated applications of Callisto and Devrinol on newly planted cranberry vines" (2017). *North American Cranberry Researcher and Extension Workers Conference*. 17.
<https://scholarworks.umass.edu/nacrew/2017/papers/17>

This Event is brought to you for free and open access by the Cranberry Station at ScholarWorks@UMass Amherst. It has been accepted for inclusion in North American Cranberry Researcher and Extension Workers Conference by an authorized administrator of ScholarWorks@UMass Amherst. For more information, please contact scholarworks@library.umass.edu.

Repeated applications of Callisto and Devrinol for new plantings



**H.A. Sandler,
K. Ghanous, K. DeMoranville**
UMass Cranberry Station
East Wareham, MA 02538



University of
Massachusetts
Amherst

To remain competitive

- Growers replant every 20-25 yr.
- Takes ~ 3-6 years to reach full production.
- **Weed management** promotes quick, maximum colonization.

Mature Planting

Section prepared for planting





Multi-disc planter pushing vines in

**Disked-in,
unrooted
vines**

**First year,
end of
season**



Rooted plugs at 1-ft intervals



Evergreen Nurseries, WI

NP2 2011
End of
first yr



Weed Management Options

● **Mesotrione**

Callisto



● **Napropamide**

Devrinol 50DF



Devrinol 10G had been industry standard

Study Format

- ◎ **6 2-yr MA study sites** (2009-12)
 - 3 new plantings (NP)
 - 3 second-yr plantings (SY)
- ◎ **Annual treatment / monitoring**
- ◎ **10 treatments, RCBD, 5 reps**
 - 2 x 4 m plots, except SY plots in 2009 (2 x 7 m)

Cultivars

- ◉ **NP1 = Demoranville** (new hybrid)
- ◉ **NP2 = Mullica Queen**
- ◉ **NP3 = Stevens** (traditional hybrid)

- ◉ **SY1 = Stevens**
- ◉ **SY2 = Stevens**
- ◉ **SY3 = Crimson Queen**

Plugs vs **Unrooted cuttings**

Treatments (10 total)

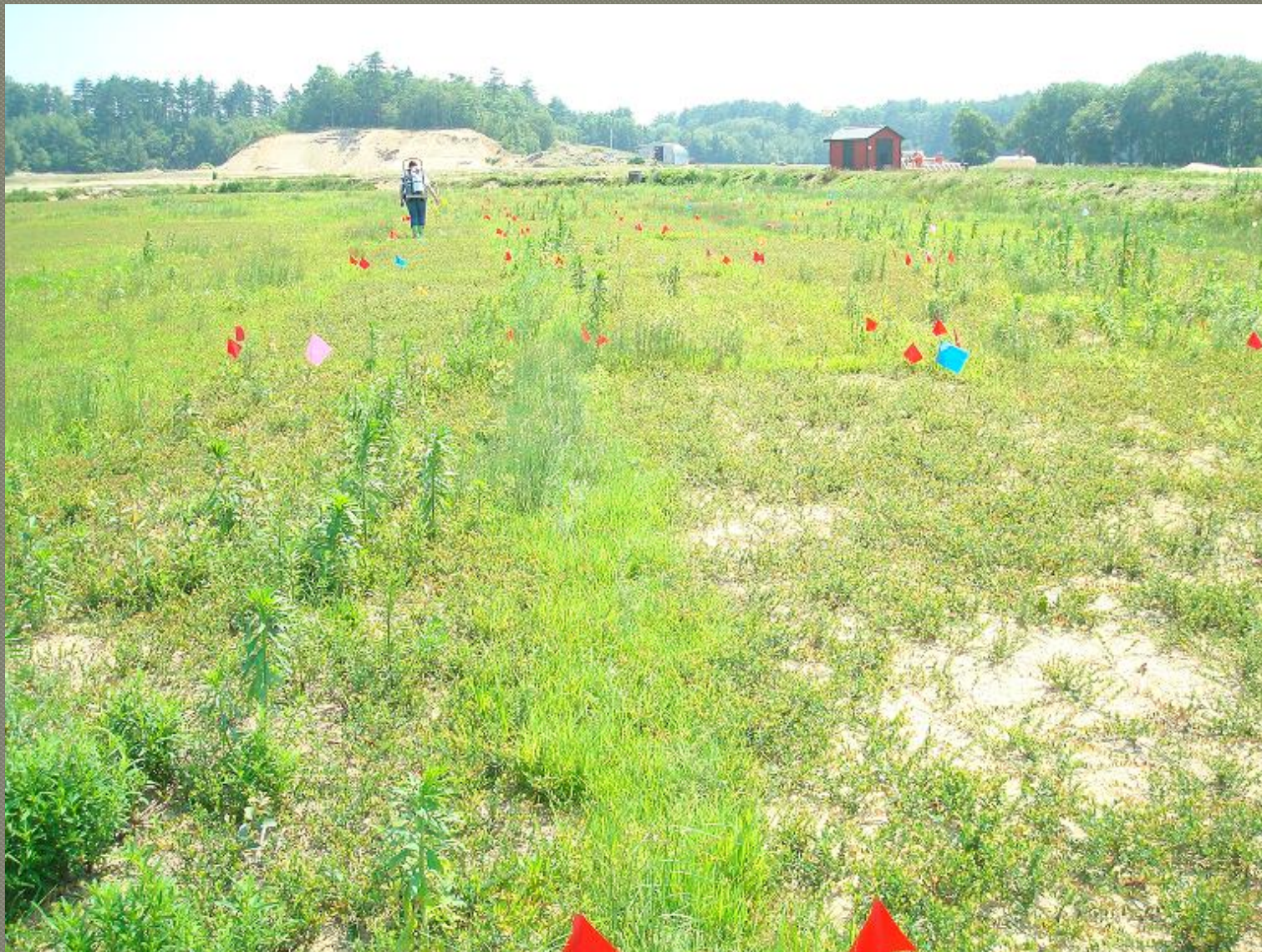
- **Dev** (low / high rates)
 - 3.36 kg/ha applied 1, 2, or 3x
 - 3.36 kg/ha once fb Cal
 - 5.05 kg/ha applied 1x or 2x
 - 5.05 kg/ha once fb Cal
- **Cal** 210 g/ha, once or twice
- **Untreated**

Application & Data Collection

- CO₂ backpack sprayer.
- Chemigation rates: 3,735 L/ha.
- Biomass collected annually.
 - Cranberry and weeds
- Annual visual assessments of weed cover, species abundance.

Overall Field Trial

SY1: 2 x 7 m, June 30, 2009

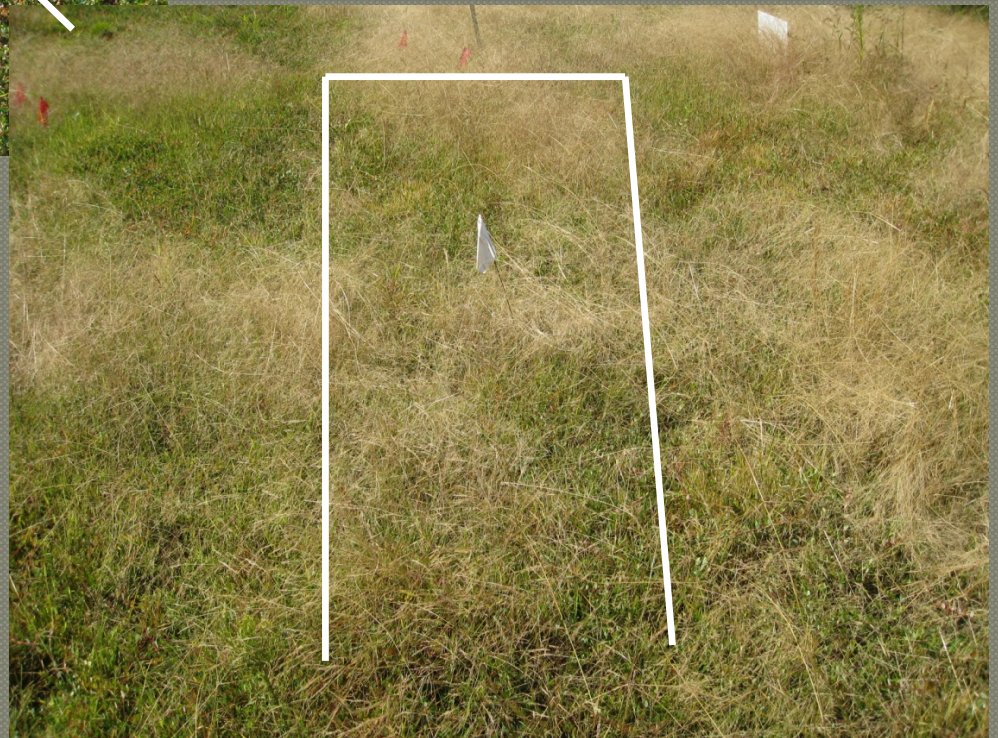




Untreated

Callisto 2 app
SY1

2 x 7 m; Aug 27, 2009



Monocots (g/m²)

TRMT	NP	SY – Y1	SY – Y2
UNT	73 a	394 a	145 a
Cal-x1	33 b	55 b	24 b
Cal-x2	28 b	22 b	11 b
Dev-H fb Cal	14 b	39 b	9 b
Dev-H x1	36 b	88 b	62 ab
Dev-H x2	12 b	85 b	36 b
Dev-L fb Cal	14 b	41 b	14 b
Dev-L-x1	28 b	133 b	28 b
Dev-L-x2	11 b	60 b	55 ab
Dev-L-x3	2 b	82 b	31 b
P-value	0.005	<0.0001	0.004

* Now similar to UNT

Total Weeds (g/m²)

TRMT	NP	SY – Y1	SY – Y2
UNT	98 a	413 a	153 a
Cal-x1	43 b	75 cd	34 bc
Cal-x2	40 b	71 d	32 bc
Dev-H fb Cal	36 b	62 d	24 c
Dev-H x1	60 ab*	140 bcd	110 ab
Dev-H x2	40 b	158 bc	63 bc
Dev-L fb Cal	29 b	69 d	24 c
Dev-L-x1	59 ab	176 b	82 abc
Dev-L-x2	43 b	132 bcd	95 abc
Dev-L-x3	23 b	145 bcd	75 abc
P-value	0.015	<0.0001	0.026

Overall Results

- At NP, **Multiple** appl. reduced
Monocot biomass > Single appl.
- At SY, **Cal-only** reduced
Total biomass > Dev-only.
 - Based on single df contrasts

Overall Results

- Correlation analysis indicated Monocot biomass was:
 - **Positive** for TOTAL weed biomass
 - Accounted for 77% and 84% of variance for NP and SY, respectively
 - **Negative** for CB biomass
 - But only accounted for 22% of variance

Overall Results

- No negative impact on cranberry vine colonization (biomass).
 - BUT: poorest growth with new hybrids
 - Lack of grower experience ??
 - Cultivar choice, vine health and status (rooted or not), nutrient & water management may play larger role in initial / rapid colonization than weed suppression

Overall Results

- No improved cranberry growth where weeds were controlled
 - trmt effects NS for CB biomass.
 - Study too short ?
 - Weed control / biomass may not be easily or quickly converted to measurable changes in perennial vine growth.
 - Impacts on yield of most interest.

Take-Home Message



- Given complementary range of efficacy of Dev and Cal, a combination PRE-POST program of **Dev-L fb Cal** may be most cost-beneficial.
- When cost is limiting, **a single Cal** should be used since it consistently resulted in less weed biomass.

Acknowledgements

- Financial support

- United Phosphorus, Inc.



- Research assistance

- N. Demoranville, J. O'Connell, C. Hedderig
UMass Cranberry Station

- K. Searcy, UMass Herbarium

- Cranberry Station Summer
hourly helpers:
Ashley Beaton, Kayana Foote,
Natalie Guerin, Tonya Revell,
and Jill Sanger



- Partially supported by industry funds: CCCGA, OSC, CRF, CI

Questions ?

